UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,149	05/30/2001	David Blight	035451-0125 (3620.Palm)	8876

			EXAMINER
26371	7590	04/21/2004	ARANI, TAGHI T

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2131	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/870,149	BLIGHT ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Taghi T. Arani	2131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 May 2001*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-26 were pending for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Mayne et al, US Pat. Appl. No. 2004/0025047 filed June 2001.

As per claims 1, 11 and 12, Mayne is directed to a basic network arrangement including

a wireless Internet server (WIS) or "Access Server" 1 which is coupled to a number of local area

network access devices (LAN access devices (LADs)) or "Access Points" 2. The LADs 2 are

designed to communicate with a number of wireless communications devices 3,4,5,6,7,8 using a

wireless communications standard , see page 2, paragraphs 23-28, see also Fig. 1.

Mayne teaches that the traffic from mobile devices can be sent to the LAN through a

number of different mechanisms; one is routing, another uses a technique called Proxy ARP (i.e.

mobile resources proxy) , see page 30, paragraph 50.

Mayne teaches that the wireless information sever (WIS) is adapted to establish

connection to the internet using a number of protocols (page 4, paragraphs 77-79) and that WIS

operates as E-mail server, web server, Firewall (i.e. security server), File server, address

Translation, VPN, see page 5, paragraphs 82-99. That is, the wireless information server of

Mayne provides mobile resources serve, mobile resources proxy and security server (i.e. mobile resources server), see also page 4, paragraphs 70-73.

Mayne further teaches that The WIS can store data concerning which radios the user's communication devices is attached to, and that every time a user's communication device moves from one radio to another a 'roaming" capability is operated by the processor to control the hand-off from one radio to another, see page 4, paragraph 74-75 , and that the WIS is adapted to determine the location of users by monitoring which lan access device the user of mobile devices are currently connected to, see page 6, paragraph 120-121. That is to say, the teaching of Mayne clearly employs a mobile device coordinator.

Mayne teaches that the WIS is a focal point for wireless communication and provides a central point for managing and controlling mobile devices and the WIS can provide status on their where about , provide backup and provides a WAP gateway (i.e. wireless access proxy) to allow WAP enabled mobile devices to browse WAP content or to have WAP content pushed to them.

As per claims 2-3 and 13, Mayne teaches that the WIS provides various resources service, resources proxy, device coordinator, and security server (i.e. E-mail server, FTP server, Web server, etc.) function as servers on a single server computer, see page 2, paragraph 30, see also page 4, paragraph 81, page 5 paragraphs 82-99, and more than one of the corresponding servers provided by a single server computer is clearly taught by Mayne, see also page 2, paragraph 27-28.

As per claims 4 and 14, Mayne teaches that the communications network is a local area network (LAN), see page 2, paragraphs 23-28, see also Fig. 1.

As per claims 6 and 16, Mayne's WIS includes an Internet interface, a LAD (LAN access device) interface, a LAN interface, and a PBX interface, see page 2, paragraph 39.

As per claims 7 and 17, Mayne teaches that LAN access devices (i.e. mobile device access point) is configures to send and receive Internet protocol (IP) communications, see page 2, paragraphs 24-30, see also page 3 paragraph 49.

As per claims 8 and 18, Mayne teaches that the WIS provides a WAP gateway to allow WAP enabled mobile devices to browse WAP content or to have WAP content pushed to them, see page 3 paragraph 55-57, see also page 2, paragraph 32.

As per claims 9 and 19, Mayne teaches " In order to be able to handle different communications protocol, each of the interfaces 20, 21, 22 will include processor and a memory. The processor operates software stored in the memory which is appropriate for handling the required communications protocol. ...., then the software is adapted to translate the format of the data as it is transferred through the respective interface", see pag3 3, paragraph 42

As per claims 10 and 20, Wayne's WIS includes an Internet (IP) interface, see page 2, paragraph 30.

Claims 1, 11, 5, 15, 21, 22, 23 , 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wang, US Pat. Appl. No. 2002/0160745 filed Jul.2001.

Wang is directed to an exemplary Location-Aware Network System 10 (Page 2, paragraphs 37-42, Figs. 1 and 2) which includes plural information sources 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 (mobile resources server), an information network 22, an information and service center ("ISC") 24 with plural servers 26 and one or more associated databases 28 (i.e. mobile resources proxy) , a wireless transport network 30 (i.e. wireless access proxy), and plural wireless mobile devices

32, 34, 36, 38. The exemplary location-aware network system 10 further includes an interface 40

between the information network 22 and the ISC 24 and an interface 42 with a first interface

component 42' between the ISC 24 and the wireless transport network 30 and a second interface

component 42" between the wireless transport network 30 and the plural wireless mobile devices

32, 34, 36, 38. The exemplary location-aware network system 10 can also be used with wired

devices and fixed (i.e., non-mobile) wireless devices and is not limited to mobile wireless

devices.

In one embodiment of the Wang invention, the plural information sources include a

weather information source 12, a traffic information source 14, a commercial information source

16 including electronic commerce ("e-commerce"), mobile commerce ("m-commerce), etc.,

other services information sources 18 and an information source including current geographic

locations of mobile devices 20 (i.e. mobile device coordinator). The information network 22

includes a wireless radio frequency ("RF") network, a satellite network, the Internet, an intranet

or other information network including point-to-point, point-to-multi-point and other types of

wireless or wired information or communication networks.

The ISC 24 includes plural servers 26 (i.e. mobile resources proxy) to serve electronic

content (i.e. document) to wireless mobile devices including Hyper Text Markup Language

("HTML"), eXtensible Markup Language ("XML"), Wireless Markup Language ("WML"),

Handheld Device Markup Language ("HDML"), Java, and other types and formats of electronic

content. The plural servers 26 include associated databases 28 to store electronic content,

electronic templates and information obtained from the plural information sources 12, 14, 16, 18,

20. The ISC 24 is in communications with the information network 22, as well as the wireless

transport network 30 with plural types of communications protocols (e.g., RF, Medium Access Control ("MAC"), Internet Protocol ("IP"), Wireless Application Protocol ("WAP"), etc.). In one embodiment the plural databases 28 are SQL databases or other types of relational databases used for event processing, forwarding, updating and tracking information.

In one embodiment of the Wang invention, information (document or web page) is "pushed" (i.e. providing a document and/or web page) from the plural information sources 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 to the ISC 24 via interface 40. Pre-determined types and amounts of information are stored in the plural databases 28 associated with the plural servers 26. The stored information is served by the plural servers 26 and is "pushed" to the plural wireless mobile devices 32, 34, 36, 38 via the wireless transport network 30 (i.e. wireless access proxy) and interfaces 42' and 42". Information, is also "pulled" (i.e. retrieved) from the plural wireless mobile devices 32, 34, 36, 38, back to the ISC 24 via the wireless transport network 30 and interfaces 42' and 42".

Wang further teaches that the wireless transport network 30 of the exemplary location-aware network system 10 includes a paging and wireless messaging network 46, a cellular telephone network 48, a Packet Cellular Network ("PCN") or Global System for Mobile Communications, ("GSM"), Generic Packet Radio Services ("GPRS"), or network/Personal Communications Services network ("PCS") 50, a Cellular Digital Packet Data ("CDPD") or Wireless Application Protocol ("SWAP") or Digital Audio Broadcasting ("DAB") network 52, or Bluetooth, 802.11b **(as recited in claims 21, 22,23 and 24)** , or other type of wireless transport networks.

Wang's protocol 72 is efficient, expandable, can be used redundantly for fault tolerance and allows Authorization, Authentication and Accounting ("AAA") features (i.e. a security server). The protocol 72 is also used to provide "information-in-place." The ISC 24 provides mobile users with location-aware wireless mobile devices specific information-in-place in such places as airports, shopping malls (**recited in claims 5 and 15**), university campuses, and other indoor (e.g., sports arena, museum, etc.) or other outdoor facilities (e.g., street, sidewalk, etc.), see page 4, paragraphs 64-67.

As per claim 25, Wang teaches a Network-Independent Location Aware Protocol 72(page 4, paragraphs 64-67, Fig. 3) for communicating with location-aware wireless mobile devices. The protocol 72 is "network-independent" to support and deliver location-aware services over virtually any wireless or wired transport network transparently regardless of the protocols being used on a transport network. The protocol 72 is "location-aware" and is used to send and receive current geographic locations of plural wireless mobile devices (recited in claims 25). The geographic locations may include, but are not limited to, a longitude and latitude, metes and bounds, a street address, a location on a street or highway, or other geographic location designator. The protocol 72 is also service transparent to allow a wide variety of location-aware wireless mobile devices to be reached via a standard interface. The protocol 72 is efficient, expandable, can be used redundantly for fault tolerance and allows Authorization, Authentication and Accounting ("AAA") features (i.e. a security server). The protocol 72 is also used to provide "information-in-place." The ISC 24 provides mobile users with location-aware wireless mobile devices specific information-in-place in such places as airports, shopping malls, university

campuses, and other indoor (e.g., sports arena, museum, etc.) or other outdoor facilities (e.g.,

street, sidewalk, etc.).

**Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Marquette et al,
US Pat. No. 6,499,053, filed June 1999.**

Marquette is directed to a chat system which includes a chat server (i.e. char service) and

a plurality of chat clients (i.e. mobile devices) in a network that may be bandwidth constrained.

Each chat client is configurable, in response to instructions from the chat server, to operate in

either a master mode or a slave mode. In the master mode, a chat client is capable of initiating a

chat session, see abstract.

Marquette teaches (col. 2 line 65 through col.3, line 64, see also Fig.1) a System

11which includes a high bandwidth network backbone indicated generally by local area network

(LAN) 13. The high bandwidth network backbone can be, in addition to a local area network, a

wide area network (WAN), an intranet, or even the Internet.

According to Marquette's invention, system 11 includes a chat server 15 connected to

LAN 13. In the preferred embodiment, chat server 15 is implemented in a personal computer or

workstation. The chat server 15 is responsible for managing chat sessions in system 11. System

11 may include one or more LAN chat clients 17. LAN chat clients 17 are physically connected

to the high bandwidth backbone provided by LAN 13.

Marquette's System 11 includes an interface (i.e. an access point) to a low bandwidth

network. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the interface is provided by one or more base stations 19

physically connected to the high bandwidth backbone provided by LAN 13 and that base station

19 includes radio frequency (RF) transceivers that are adapted to communicate with mobile

units.

Marquette's mobile chat clients 21 are configurable according to operate in

either a master mode or a slave mode. In the master mode, a mobile chat client 21 is fully

functional in that it can initiate, participate in, and manage chat sessions. In the slave mode, a

chat session initiation and management functionality is disabled in mobile chat client 21. Thus,

in the slave mode, a mobile chat client 21 can participate only in chat sessions initiated by a

mobile chat client 21 operating in the master mode.

A mobile chat client 21 is configured to operate in either the master mode or the slave

mode based upon configuration instructions received from chat server 15. Referring to FIG. 2,

there is shown a flowchart of user logon processing performed at a mobile chat client, wherein a

suitable user interface on the mobile chat client presents the user with a logon screen, which

prompts the user to enter a user name, and preferably a password. When the user enters the user

name and password, the mobile chat client prepares a logon message (i.e. a registration message)

including the user name and the network ID of the host upon which mobile chat is installed, as

indicated at block 23. Then, the mobile chat client sends the logon message to the chat server

over the low bandwidth network and waits for a response, at block 25. The response (see Fig. 5)

will be either "run as slave", "run as master", or a logon error message. If, at decision block 27,

response is run as slave, the mobile chat client configures itself to run as a slave, as indicated at

block 29. If, at decision block 31, the response is run as master, the mobile chat client configures

itself to run as a master, as indicated at block 33. If the response is not run as master, the chat

client displays a logon error message, at block 35, and user logon processing ends.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Taghi Arani, whose telephone number is (703) 305-4274. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.
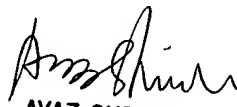
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh, can be reached at (703) 305-9648. The Fax numbers for the organization where this application is assigned is:

(703) 872-9306

Taghi Arani

Patent Examiner

04/13/2004

AYAZ SHEIKH
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